



## SPURR'S VENEERS, FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS

Are now manufactured with paper on the back. Since their first introduction, this paper lining, with important improvements in machinery, prevents all waste of material, enables the ordinary mechanic to successfully apply them, and reduces the prices to the means of the masses.

The public is offered, as a decoration for walls and ceilings, Nature's own productions in her most attractive form: a pearl bird's-eye Maple one-two-hundredth of an inch thick, applied to the plastered wall, the seams matched, forming perfect figures, ornamented with styles and designs in Satin Wood, Black Walnut, or Mahogany, finished in oil, wax, or varnish, makes not only the most durable but the most elegant and wholesome finish ever offered. THEY CAN BE WASHED, their rich colors being perceptibly improved with age. Steam or furnace heat, dampness, or frost have no effect on them, the protection and strength imparted to the walls favorably impresses every one with the economy and durability of this artistic mode of decoration, these are facts, true of no other decorations.

Closets finished in Red Cedar; Pantries in White Wood, Brown Ash, or Chestnut; China Closets in Butternut or Maple; Libraries in Mahogany and Black Walnut; Vestibules in Black Walnut; Reception-Rooms and Parlors in Silver Birch, Curly, Bird's-Eye, and Silver Maple, Satin Wood, and blue-and-gold decorations; Dining-Rooms in Oak, Ash, or Butternut. The most elegant ceilings in every design imaginable, simple or elaborate, are being finished daily, with the great satisfaction of their being unaffected by the extreme heat to which they are subjected; while the smoke-stains, dust, and dirt can be removed readily.

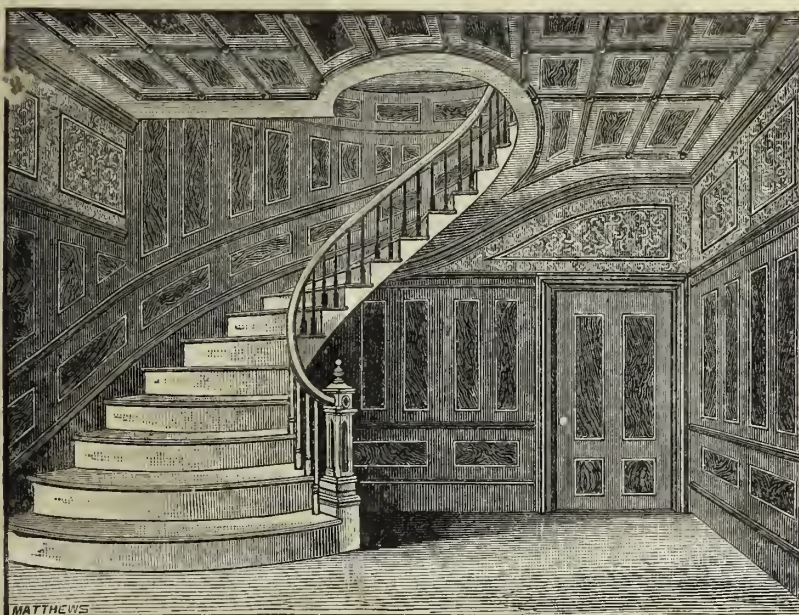
Elegant wainscoting finished in the choicest varieties of native and foreign woods at prices the same as good graining, with superior advantages to solid wood. FINE DOORS, PIANOS, ORGANS, COUNTERS, BASE BOARDS, WELL ROOMS, veneered with these WOOD HANGINGS, give the most perfect satisfaction. ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS are all introducing them, and conforming their plans to this mode of decoration. These Wood Hangings are highly recommended for PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILROAD STATIONS, BANK, INSURANCE, and other OFFICES, STORES, CHURCHES, and HOSPITALS.

BOSTON, April 21, 1879

CHARLES W. SPURR, ESQ.

Since the first introduction of your "PATENT PAPERED WOOD HANGINGS," we have had you supply over eight thousand (8,000) feet of dado in Black Walnut, White Wood, Butternut, and Oak. We have also used your Cedar and White Wood Hangings for Closets, Pantries, and Bathrooms. Your work has proved to be unaffected by dampness, steam or furnace heat, and, while the cost is far below solid wood, you are enabled to give us the choicest varieties. The work you have just finished for us exceeds in elegance of woods and workmanship all your former efforts. Accept our congratulation in your present success, which must rapidly increase with a general appreciation of the elegance and durability of this mode of decoration. Yours very truly, &c.,

BOURN & LEAVITT.  
146 Mt. Vernon Street.



### TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Don't grain your white painted doors and base boards or throw away the same, for you can have them covered with Wood Hangings more elegant and durable. If your paper is soiled in Hall or Dining Room, put on a dado, which will cover up the soiled part and save the rest.

They can be washed, and are unaffected by steam, furnace heat or dampness.

Halls, Libraries, Vestibules, Reception, Dining and Bath Rooms, furnished with these Woods improve with age.

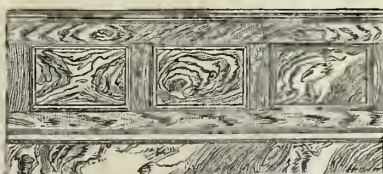
Dadoing on plastered walls. BASE BOARDS and Doors covered directly upon the paint. "Hard Wood Ceilings" in every variety of light and dark fancy woods.

Estimates given on application.

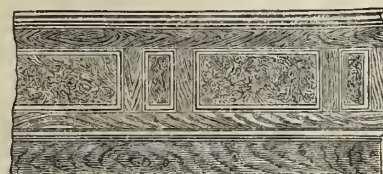
All persons interested are cordially invited to visit the mill, No. 522 Harrison Avenue, Boston, and witness the operation of making these beautiful veneers.

#### Directions for Laying with Flour Paste.

The plastered wall should be smooth, defects filled with plaster; sized with hot glue, 1 pound to pail of water, then lined with Jaconet (i.e. thin cambric.) Walls should be pasted, and muslin applied dry, pasting on and down smooth, then dampen both sides of hangings freely with water, and after they swell evenly, straight-edge with shoe knife, use pure flour paste, and rub down smooth. Sand paper after drying. Remove stains with weak solution of oxalic acid. Fill and finish same as hard woods. We use wax cut with spirits turpentine for filling, adding Wheeler's filling either light or dark as the woods require, and shellac afterward, white shellac for light, and orange for dark woods.



Long Panel Dado. Per running foot, \$1.00.



Long and Upright Panel Dado. Running ft \$1.50



Upright Panel Dado. Per running foot, \$2.00

MILFORD, MASS, April 17, 1879.  
It gives me pleasure to recommend these Wood Hangings as not only handsome, but exceedingly durable. They have given me entire satisfaction. It is nine years since the Hangings were put on my dining room,—Bird's-Eye Maple and Black Walnut,—and I cannot see but they are as good now as when first applied. I regard this as a severe test; for the room has been in constant use by a large family, and the walls were old and not in very good condition when the Hangings were put on.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. BLUNT.

#### AGENCIES AND DEPOTS OF SUPPLIES.

CHARLES W. SPURR,  
SOLE MANUFACTURER,  
Factory, 522 Harrison Ave. Boston  
Warerooms, 209 Canal Street,  
New York.

E. B. PAUL, 252 West Fourth St.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

AUG. EGGERS, Bremen, Germany.

EUGENE ZELENKOFF,  
Panteleymonsky 14,  
St. Petersburg, Russia.

ANDRESEN & DRAKE, 9 Market  
Buildings, William Street,  
Melbourne, Australia.

HAZEN & COMPTON, Valparaiso,  
Chili.

F. SHULTZ, Maribo, Denmark.



## SPURR'S PAPERED VENEERS.

The attention of Organ, Piano, Sewing Machine, and Furniture Manufacturers has been, for some years, directed to the use of these veneers, and the universal verdict from all who have tested them is that they are superior to ordinary sawed or cut veneers. We cut veneers, thick or thin, upon the same principle as hand planing, and it is a well known fact, that the thinner the shaving, the smoother it will be, and it will dry quicker and brighter colored, with less strength to pull, shrink, warp or crack.

In laying ordinary veneers, the glue penetrates more easily a cut than a sawed veneer, (on the same principle that an artery, cut, bleeds more freely than when crushed,) and through curly, because more end wood, than through plain straight-grained, and the thinner the veneer, the more it will be injured by the glue. In all cases, the caul must be waxed, greased or oiled, to prevent the glue adhering as much to the caul, as to the surface intended to be veneered; both hot glue and grease discoloring the surface of the veneer, dulling the tools used in planing, scraping and sand-papering, preventing the filling and finishing being absorbed by the wood, making the process uncertain and unsatisfactory.

During the first six years introduction of papered veneers for interior decorations on walls, ceilings, and paint, these papered veneers were used quietly by many cabinet men; but it remained for the Smith American Organ Co., the oldest and most celebrated in the world, to realize the value of these goods, and their claims for them have been fully substantiated by every other firm of any prominence, and these claims are as follows: No waste or injury in storage or careless handling; many sheets can be cut at once, without ruining brittle wood; one hundred barrels of glue will lay as much surface as two hundred and fifty with ordinary veneers; twenty minutes under pressure instead of twelve hours, keeping the press going all day; no delay for glue to set, but being immediately sand-papered, instead of planing, scraping and sand-papering; less than one-half the amount of filling and finish, with marked clearness of color and brilliancy; and durability under circumstances fatal to the ordinary veneers and finish, from the absence of glue in the veneer or finish.

And it is not strange that they should stand, when you remember the test to which they are put in house decoration,—for instance, sheets of Bird's Eye Maple, twelve feet long, thirty inches wide,  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. thick, cut without steaming, are papered and applied thoroughly saturated with water until they are swelled to the extreme of expansion, or to the same width they were when growing. They are then pasted with pure flour paste, and applied to the plastered brick or furred wall, and they dry without shrinking. The pores of the wood remain open, the power to contract being overcome by the thinness. By this process we have all the beauty of the grains, and the advantage of a surface to receive and maintain a polish, without the undesirable qualities of shrinking and swelling.

I would also call your attention to my Marqueteries. The ordinary definition of this term means, artificial and natural colors marked, sawed or cut in, the aid of hot sand and iron to shade, and dyes to produce the desired effect, being resorted to. In my method I strive to get rid of the sawing or marking in of pieces, as these pieces are continually working up and off, which is accomplished by marking in different transparent colors on one whole piece of wood, dyeing the different parts, the whole making a flexible and durable veneer, which can be mailed or shipped. Laid with caul or rubbed on. French polished or varnished they not only stand all our climatic changes, but the expert in inlaying is outdone and deceived. It is claimed by all who have used these marqueteries and veneers, that many days time are saved by the use of these goods; time saved in laying in press, no time afterward needed for setting and hardening of glue before smoothing, and one-half the number of coats shellac or varnish, means one-half the time saved. Wherever these goods are seen they are at once commented upon for their rare beauty of color and finish, the high polish with one-half the labor or material, being superior to the best efforts on ordinary veneers, experts in veneering mistaking columns of figured wood, for variegated marble, which they resemble in their purity of color.

We add a few of many testimonials and references received from those who have practically tested them.

DEAR SIR,—For the past five years we have used your PATENT PAPERED VENEERS exclusively, and with more than thirty years experience in the use of ordinary veneers must cheerfully testify that yours are more beautiful and more durable. Nearly every organ we make has panels upon which they appear, and we don't know what we should do without them. We trust you will be rewarded for your ingenuity by receiving all the orders you can fill. Yours truly,

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN CO.  
BOSTON, Sept. 17th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I presume you remember how I stood out about commencing to use your Papered Veneers, and what I said about it. I now stand ready to say as much for as I did against them. The longer I use them the more I am convinced of the amount of labor saved, and when finished the wood looks so clear from the absence of glue upon the surface that I can use no other while I can procure SPURR'S PAPERED VENEERS. Very respectfully yours,

ORANGE MANUFACTURING CO.  
ORANGE, Sept. 19th, 1879. JOHN WILSON, Agent.

**Directions for Laying with Glue.** Spurr's Papered Veneers and Marqueteries are laid in a damp state, paper side to the glue. The surface to be veneered, should be true, and toothed. Caul hot, perfect and waxed. Glue thinned to one-half that used on ordinary veneers. Marqueteries should have a thin coat of white shellac which should be dried before laying, and have caul warm, not hot.

DEAR SIR,—For five years we have used your PAPERED VENEERS on all styles of our Cabinet Organs, in preference to the ordinary Veneer. We claim for them no injury in storing and handling, great saving of labor, time and stock, in cutting, drying, smoothing, filling, and finishing, and also clearness of color and durability. We can with heartiness recommend them to all as preferable to the ordinary Veneer.

NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.  
BOSTON, Sept. 29th, 1879.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.  
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co., Boston, Mass.  
GEORGE WOODS ORGAN Co., Boston, Mass.  
ERNST GABLER, PIANOS, New York.  
BILLINGS & Co., PIANOS, New York.  
BRIDGEPORT ORGAN Co., Bridgeport, Conn.  
F. M. HOLMES FURNITURE Co., Boston, Mass.  
HARGRAVE MANF'G Co., Detroit, Mich.  
FLORENCE MACHINE Co., Florence, Mass.



# SPURR'S COMBINED WOOD AND PAPER VENEERS.

Sq. ft. **Chestnut** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **Curly Silver Birch** 3 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **Curly Maple** 3 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **American Satin** 5 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Centennial Ash** 5 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **White Wood** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **Brown Ash** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **Plain White Oak** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **White Bird's Eye** 3 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **Red Cedar** 1½ to 4 c.

Sq. ft. **Ash Burl** 4 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Curly Oak** 3 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **Pink Bird's Eye** 3 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **Laurel Burl** 7 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Gray Maple** 4 to 7 c.

Sq. ft. **Fig'd Mahogany** 5 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Butternut Burl** 6 to 12 c.

Sq. ft. **Plain Cherry** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **Fig'd Walnut** 3 to 15 c.

Sq. ft. **French Burl** 10 to 25 c.

Sq. ft. **Plain Butternut** 1 to 3 c.

Sq. ft. **Rosewood** 3½ to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Am. Walnut Burl** 4 to 10 c.

Sq. ft. **Plain Walnut** 1 to 3 c.

THE FOLLOWING PARTIES ARE REFERED TO AS HAVING THESE WOODS IN USE IN THEIR HOUSES.

Ivory Bean,	676 Tremont Street,	Boston, Mass.
William J. McPherson,	9 Dwight Street,	"
William P. Wentworth,	8 Exchange Place,	"
John T. Clark,	65 Franklin Street,	"
Henry D. Hyde,	662 Tremont Street,	"
Bourn & Leavitt,	146 Mt. Vernon Street,	"
Samuel N. Brown, Jr.,	Dartmouth Street,	"
J. Francis Goodwin,	12 Ashburton Place,	"
Asa H. Caton,	161 West Chester Park,	"
I. & H. M. Harmon,	31 Pemberton Square,	"
Dr. Oliver F. Wadsworth,	139 Boylston Street,	"
C. U. Cotting,	9 Tremont Street,	"
Julius Eichberg,	101 Pembroke Street,	"
Andrew J. Houghton,	10 Claremont Park,	"
Wm. Timlin,	53 Clarendon Street,	"
Dr. David M. Parker,	132 Boylston Street,	"
Jesse Holbrook,	692 Tremont Street,	"
J. F. Timlin,	Warren Avenue,	"
Geo. A. Wadley,	473 Columbus Avenue,	"
Augustus T. Perkins,	112 Beacon Street,	"
Charles L. Thayer,	131 West Chester Park,	"
Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop,	90 Marlboro Street,	"
William S. Rand,	431 Columbus Avenue,	"
Rufus S. Gilmore,	108 Dartmouth Street,	"
S. H. Munson,	119 Pembroke Street,	"
Orlando H. Davenport,	20 Waverly Street,	"
Grenville Whitney,	106 Dartmouth Street,	"
Geo. H. Davis,	9 East Newton Street,	"
Uriah H. Coffin,	10 Yarmouth Street,	"
Richard C. Humphreys,	Humphreys Street,	"
Joseph Morrill, Jr.,	61 Mt. Pleasant Ave.,	"
Louis Prang,	45 Centre Street,	"
Hollis Hunnewell,	315 Dartmouth Street,	"
Richard D. Goodwin,	Townsend Street,	"
Edward Sands,	91 Worcester Street,	"
Benjamin Estabrook,	42 Rutland Square,	"
G. F. Williams,	18 Worcester Square,	"
Philip Strauss,	191 West Brookline Street,	"
E. B. Studley,	28 Springfield Street,	"
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes,	296 Beacon Street,	"
Charles J. Fox,	96 Pembroke Street,	"
Cummings & Sears,	9 Pemberton Square,	"
J. F. Bumstead & Co.,	148 Tremont Street,	"
J. Montgomery Sears,	12 Arlington Street,	"
George H. Leonard,	42 Newbury Street,	"
Charles H. Knox,	569 Dudley Street,	"
Andrew G. Weeks,	14 Newbury Street,	"
Jos. F. Paul & Sons,	Cor. Albany and Dover Sts.,	"
John D. Bates,	161 Commonwealth Ave.,	"
George W. Norris,	273 Columbus Avenue,	"
Charles H. Adams,	219 State Street,	"
Henry G. Parker,	235 Beacon Street,	"
John F. Anderson,	185 Beacon Street,	"
Reuben E. Demmon,	109 Marlboro Street,	"
John L. Stevenson,	48 Rutland Square,	"
Marshall Lincoln,	21 Essex Street,	"
Henry Whitwell,	111 Commonwealth Ave.,	"
Mrs. C. C. Chadwick,	69 Beacon Street,	"
William Gray, Jr.,	Howard Avenue,	Dorchester, Mass.
Chas. H. Lawrence,	Summer Street,	"
Marshall P. Wilder,	Washington Street,	"
Russell Sturgis,		Manchester, Mass.
Jesse Tirrell,		Allston, Mass.
E. Hamlin,		Winchester, Mass.
Henry F. Durant,		Wellesley, Mass.
George A. Alden,		Cambridgeport, Mass.
Charles M. Hovey,		" "
R. W. Lord,		Newton, Mass.
Julius J. Estey,		Brattleboro, Vermont.